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Get out the voters and get in the votes.

Now for an honest vote and a fair count.

Vote, vote with care, Stamp in the eagle square.

If Mayor Sullivan is re-elected to-day Indianapolis will become the gamblers' para-

For the benefit of whom it may concern we remark that a city election takes place to-day.

The Sullivan gang needs rebuking, and the way to do it effectually is to turn them put of power.

It will be an everlasting disgrace to the Ninth ward if its residents elect an exconvict to the Council.

Every self-respecting citizen in the Ninth ward should turn out to-day and work for the defeat of Sim Coy.

The worst man that any city can have for Mayor is the weak and willing tool of the worst elements of his party.

The new city charter deserved a bet ter fate than to have fallen among-well, it should be administered by its friends.

The defiance of public decency by the Sullivan workers on Sunday has incensed the friends of law and order of both parties.

Mayor Sullivan may be a good man, personally, but he represents bad political methods, and is training in a mighty bad

If piling up expenses and increasing salaries is a sign of good business management, then this is a good "business administration."

The re-election of Mayor Sullivan would be notice to the gambling fraternity everywhere that Indianapolis is to be run on the wide-open plan.

Absenteeism from the polls on election day makes a citizen a political nullitya cipher on the wrong side. Therefore, be sure and vote.

One vote by every friend of law and order honestly counted will bury Sullivanism, Buskirkism and Coyism under an overwhelming majority.

As sure as there is a new Council, just so sure there will be an investigation of the transfer of a valuable city property to the Big Four Railroad Company.

Two years ago to-day Mayor Sullivan was pretending that Sim Coy had turned Republican. Now he speaks from the same platform with the ex-convict.

No sensible man will listen to eleventhhour yarns to-day. The duty of every man who has an honest interest in the welfare of Indianapolis is to fight Sullivanism.

The Republicans and decent Democrats of feat Sim Coy. His election would be a dis feat Sim Coy. His election would be a disgrace not only to the ward but to the city.

There are now over one hundred dives in this city into which young men are decoyed to become the victims of the gambler and sharper. Elect Sullivan and there will be three hundred.

Every tough, bum and frequenter of the slums will be at the polis to-day doing his utmost for Sullivan, Baskirk and Cov. Every man who regards decency should be there to oppose them.

Those who wish to have every Sunday during the next two years such shameless defiance of law as was witnessed last Sunday about three hundred saloons and dives should vote for Sullivan.

In precincts where the Sullivanites are strong, the bullies of the dives will attempt to terrify peaceable men. Every friend of law and order in these precincts should be in attendance to-day all day.

The fact that four of the six Republican candidates in New York are about forty years of age shows that the party in the Empire State has discovered the potency of new and vigorous men in public affairs.

Simeon Coy professes to be a great champion of South Side interests, yet when he was in the Council he voted against appropriating half the revenue from the saloon tax to the construction of a Virginiaavenue viaduct.

One of the syndicate writers gushes over that "ardent young Democrat, Mr. Russell, the present candidate for Governor in Massachusetts." Ardent he may be, but a Democrat who cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852 can scarcely be called

It is often said that the building up of Chicago is due to the energy and enterprise of the citizens. This is undoubtedly true, but another element enters into the account as well, and that is faith in them- ! fort and inspiration in the action of the

energy would have availed little had not the people stood together. They believed in the possibilities of their city and were ready to unite in any plan for improvement that would tend to the common benefit. Doubt, timidity and lack of confidence where their city was concerned were unknown to them. Their faith was great, and it removed mountains, or at least accomplished undertakings equally remarkable. The people have worked together, and their achievements speak for them. The lesson is one that the residents of certain other towns which shall be nameless might take to themselves with profit.

TO INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

There is in this city a considerable number of voters who, ordinarily, take only languid interest in politics, and are not closely identified with either party. Party ties, if they have any, sit very loosely on them. They are more interested in business than they are in politics, yet, at heart, they are thoroughly in favor of honest politics, good government and the enforcement of law and order. Some of them may lean to the Republican side, others to the Democratic, but they are not partisans and are not in politics.

It takes a good deal to arouse this class of voters, but to-day's election will afford them an opportunity to prove their good citizenship. There never was a city election that involved less of political partisanship in the ordinary sense. The issues are far more important than those involved in an ordinary city election. To partisans the contest may present a partisan aspect, but to the large number of those who are no actively engaged in politics it presents much broader aspect and one that involves he fundamental principles of good gove ment and good citizenship. Mr. Denny is not running simply as a Republican, not Mayor Sullivan simply as a Democrat. As the issues are made up one represents the elements and forces that go to make a city orderly, respected and prosperous, while the other represents exactly the opposite. Mr. Denny represents the cause of law and order, and good government, while Mayor Sullivan represents the cause of lawlessness and crime. Without reference to the personal characters of the two men, this is what they represent in the present contest. Between the forces which they respectively represent there is, in this city, as in all

others, an irrepressible conflict. The contest which is to be settled today presents the great problem of municipal government in a form that cannot be evaded without cowardice, nor rightly solved except by the united efforts of all good citizens in the cause of good government. If the independent and nonpartisan voters, who are more interested in good government than they are in party politics, will do their duty to-day the city will be rescued from the disgrace of a continuance of the Sullivan-Buskirk-Coy-Polster-Tron

THE INDICATIONS OF SUCCESS.

The Journal simply shares the convictions of all its friends who are taking part in the campaign when it says that the Denny ticket will or can 'e elected to-day. The opposing forces are powerful. All that vicious self-interest, that pandering to vice and crime can do will be done. An enormous corruption fund, drawn from gamblers, county and city officers, dive keepers and corporations like the Big Four, has been expended by men who are schooled in all sorts of infamy, led by Simeon Coy There is no lawlessness which has no been organized and no sort of official pi fering which has not been practiced to pro mote the election of the Sullivan ticket. It is not an opposition to despise.

But opposed to it is the indignation of an outraged community. It has not declared itself in public speech or in set resolution; but men and women who do not want dives and gambling houses at their doors, regardless of party, appear to be thoroughly roused by the shameless and defiant indecency of the Sullivan campaign. Taxpayers look at swollen assessments and then at lax and corrupt government. Citizens who believe in home rule see a valuable property turned over to a corporation, and that corporation sending its anti-Sullivan employes where they cannot vote, and ask if a Board of Public Works which will shamelessly take \$2,000 a week of public money to employ men to vote for Sullivan are above sus picion of political sharp practice in such transaction. They understand the conspiracy which has cast the stigma of default

upon the credit of Indianapolis. Good citizens, men and women, have become so exasperated over incapacity and lawlessness that they seem to have forgotten party lines. Good citizens constitute a large majority of the voters of Indianapolis. If it is, as all indications point, and if the decent voters of the city are as much in earnest as all reports indicate, Sullivanism, or, rather, Coyism, will set with the sun to-night, not to rise to-morrow morning, and never again in that name.

THE COURSE FOR VOORHEES.

It is doubtless true that Senator Voorhees's friends are very anxious regarding his political future. He has executed a change of front under very trying circumstances. He is showing irresolution and lack of the zeal of a real convert in hi new position. Consequently, while some of his old soft-money followers denounce him his new friends berate him for irresolu-

Still, there is hope for the senior Senator, or would be if he had the courage of conviction in pursuing his present course. True, some Democratic editors are assailing him because of his changed attitude in regard to the free coinage of silver. but they are of no possible account. portion of postoffice or something of the sort will bring harmony to their now discordant organs. Besides, and what vastly more important, the sensible Democrats of Indiana are in favor of sound money. They do not want clipped dollars unless they can get them cheaper for the purpose of paying debts. Business men who are Democrats are solid for the policy of Mr. Cleveland so far as it has been divulged. Mr. Voorhees should find com-

selves and in Chicago. Enterprise and Nebraska Democratic convention. It was supposed that there were not a score of anti-free silver coinage Democrats in that State, but when they got into convention two-thirds were for the President's policy. It would be the same in Indiana. The Democracy of Indiana, slow and stupid as it is, has passed the period of flat money and a depreciated currency. Mr. Shanklin may say otherwise, but Mr. Shanklin has a very big and a much sorer

Now let the senior Senator revise hi last speech, fall into line courageously behind the Cleveland gonfalon, keep step to the Cleveland band, pay no heed to taunts about Wall street or his former desire to hang the Carnegies, and he will regain his following, and, better than all else, the happiness, for the first time in his life, which comes from patriotic and statesmanlike action. But can Mr. Voorhees do all this? Can he turn his back upon the method and inspiration of a long

THE DANGER OF FRAUD.

"We shall have the votes in the boxes to elect the Denny ticket when the polls close," said a well-known business man yesterday, "but the getting of them out is another thing." Dive keepers have predicted that Denny would be counted out 'f elected.

All men who believe in popular government should insist that the vote shall be honestly counted and declared. Men who in the North favor anything else are more dangerous to society than if they were bomb-throwing Anarchists.

To-day the friends of popular government must see to it that there is an honest count in Indianapolis. In every precinct they must make arrangements to watch the count. The act of the Legislature of 1891, which prohibited the presence of watchers to represent candidates on party tickets, was in the interest of fraud, as Democratic Senators said in the last Legislature. Forewarned is forearmed. There are three anti-Sullivan men who either watch or participate in the count in each precinct. They can either prevent fraud or protest against it in a manner which will make its commission next to impossible.

THE RESTORATION OF CHICAGO.

Chicago has a right to jubilate on the

twenty-second anniversary of her great fire. Never before in the history of the world has the miracle been wrought which that city has seen. Twenty-two years ago the fire, which began on Oct. 9, was still sweeping on its way and devouring the homes of a hundred thousand people, and possessions that a hundred millions could not replace. Wooden buildings disappeared in a breath, stone walls melted like wax, iron burned away, and brick and cement crumbled in the face of those terrible flames. When the fury of the fire had spent itself for lack of material there was nothing left of Chicago. A third of its inhabitants were homeless, its business was destroyed, the money losses were tremendous, and no one who saw the ruin and realized the desolation could have wondered had hopeless despair seized upon the people. But that was not the American, least of all, the Chicago way. The citizens gathered themselves together and took courage. Before the ashes were cold restoration had begun. Before a year was ended great business blocks had taken the places of those that were burned, and strangers were heard to ask where the fire had been. In five years only a trace of the fire could be found here and there, and the city was stretching far beyond the old limits. Twenty-two years, and what does the world see! A city greater than was dreamed of, even in the hopeful days before the fire, a city reaching far out over the prairie where the fires of innumerable mills and factories flash their lights upon incoming trains, city whose magnificence, whose enterprise and irrepressible energy are among the modern wonders. As if the miles of palaces, the architectural triumphs of the business quarter, the splendors of the parks, the innumerable evidences of wealth and prosperity and comfort were not achievements sufficient, more is offered. The world is invited to Chicago, and to that newer and even more marvelous "White City," which is Chicago's crowning work. In less than a quarter of a century it has risen from what seemed hopeless ruin into one of the greatest cities of the earth, and has, in addition, brought into existence an exposition whose beauty and completeness, within and without. silence all critics and leave room for praise and admiration only.

Reviewing all these things accomplished, what other sentiment could Chicagoans have than pride, and pleasure, and thankfulness? They rejoiced mightily, but they had cause, and all the country rejoices with them that Chicago day was, like Chicago, a great success.

In order to ascertain the sentiment of Southern business men in regard to the silver repeal bill the Dry Goods Economist, of New York, recently addressed a circular to the principal merchants of the trade in the South asking for signatures to a declaration in favor of the immediate passage | no sich chances. of the bill. Replies from more than sixty prominent merchants in the largest cities and towns of the South were unanimously in favor of unconditional repeal. Some of them stated that they did not know a business man in the entire South who was not in sympathy with the repeal movement. The truth is, the sentiment among intelligent business men all over the country is prac-

tically unanimous in favor of repeal. At the last election the law relative to keeping the crowd fifty feet away from the voting place was violated time and again in Democratic precincts, and, in some instances, men forced their way into voting places who had no right there. Republicans will make a note of all such violations, to the end that the offenders may be pun-

The second of the international yacht races was won yesterday by the Vigilant in several minutes better time than the first. The result of these two races makes it almost certain that the America cup will still remain in American hands. It is claimed by some of the champions of the Valkyrie that she is a better all-around boat than the other, would show better qualities in rough weather, etc., but this is

not to the point. The present contest is simply one of sailing qualities and speed under ordinary conditions, and it is enough for the American yacht to have demonstrated her superiority under the conditions prescribed. Probably if the owner of the Valkyrie wants to arrange a rough-weather contest he can be accommodated.

A gentleman who recently returned from London, where he came in contact with capitalists and financiers, says they are looking anxiously forward to the repeal of the Sherman act. During this year it is estimated that English people have sold in this country, on account of uncertain silver legislation, nearly \$100,000,000 worth of railroad securities, owing to a fear that interest and principal might be paid in silver. With this fear removed and government finances placed on a sound basis there are unlimited amounts of English capital awaiting investment in first-class American securities.

It is reported on good authority that the officers of the Big Four Railway Company have sent out of the city, so that they cannot vote to-day, every possible train man who is opposed to the Sullivan ring. There is other evidence that this outside corporation has used its power to help the cause of Sullivan. It may be that the Big Four expects to avoid paying its taxes, now long overdue, by the aid of the Sullivan-Taggart ring. The sending away of an employe with the intent of depriving him of the privilege of voting is a violation of the laws of Indiana.

Yesterday was the greatest day of the world's fair in point of attendance and enthusiasm, and is not likely to be surpassed during the remaining days, although if the weather holds good there will doubts be an enormous attendance during thi month. The railroads are having all they can do to handle the passenger traffic, and all the Chicago papers of yesterday admitted that the city had never before been so crowded.

The story goes in Washington that when Secretary Gresham went to Postmaster-general Bissell the other day to request that Postoffice Inspector Bearss, of this State, be not removed he was politely but firmly informed that Senator Brice had asked for Mr. Bearss's removal and he would have to go. Secretary Gresham does not seem to have much influence with this administration.

In 1889, when Simeon Coy was running for the Council in the old Eighteenth ward, and Judge Sullivan was making his first race for Mayor, the Journal said editorially:

With Sim Coy in the Council and Judge Sullivan in the Mayor's chair, no one acquainted with the methods and management of this campaign can doubt for a moment that the ex-convict will be the practical head of the city government.

This prophecy has proved to be history. The legal-tender money in the New York banks on Saturday was \$28,000,000 in excess of the lawful requirement, which is seven times as great as it was a year ago. Under such conditions money will soon be cheap to those who can offer first-class collaterals. Consequently, what the people need is not more money, but more and bet-

Citizens voting the Denny ticket are warned to be very careful about stamping and folding their ballots. Stamp carefully in the eagle square, then use the blotter. then inspect the ticket to see that there is no other mark on it. Sure of that, fold it so that the clerk's initials shall appear.

The scoundrels who made the precinct boundaries have put twice as many voters into the strong Denny precincts as in many Sullivan precincts. This is a violation of the election law, but if the voters in the large precincts go to the polls early and vote promptly every one can vote.

"When shall I go in?" asked a colonel the gallant General Kearney at Chan tilly. "Go in? Go in anywhere: there's egant fighting all along the line." Let the friends of law and order remember the or der of the hero and the martyr of the hardwon field of Chantilly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wasn't He Right?

Teacher-Tommy Figg, you may give definition of a gentleman as the word is understood nowadays. Tommy-A gentleman is a feller that is so dead sure that he is better than all the other fellers that he does not ever have to

A Scientific View.

say so.

The Professor's Daughter-Oh, papa here is the sweetest little bird that one of the boys caught in the yard. I would so like to keep it for a pet, if I only knew

The Absent-minded Professor-We can find that out easily enough. I'll just cut it open and examine its crop.

Not Unprejudiced. Foreman-Why don't you vote as the rest of us have? You can't help but see that if ever a man was entitled to a divorce this one is.

Obstinate Juror-Yas, mebbe he is, but if that there woman gits her divoast I hev it on good authority that she intends to try and marry me, and I ain't takin'

Tae Way to Fame. Wibble-You saw the fellow who drove our car? You may not believe me, but his humor has been published and illustrated in half the papers of the country.

Wabble-You don't say? How does it come that he is not writing any more? Wibble-He never did write it. He had it. It was after he was cured that the patent medicine company gave him so extensive publication.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. Some day President Cleveland may con-

clude to abolish the Senate.-Chicago Trib-Edison's dollar would be "as good as wheat," anyhow.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Tel-

Mary a man owes his success in life to the advice he didn't take from others .-- De-No man is as good as he demands the

young man shall be who asks for his daughter.-Atchison Globe. Doing is the great thing. For if, resoopie do what is right, in come to like doing it.-Ruskin. It may be said of Judge Maynard that he

is fully as good as his party in this State. -New York Morning Advertiser. President Cleveland swallowed the Democratic platform, but it seems that the dose went back on him.-Albany Herald.

tain that there is no popular demand for legislation so radical as the provisions of the Tucker bill.—Washington Post. A feminine observer of the doings of the Senate inquires: "Seriously, now, which is the talking sex?"-Boston Transcript.

The repeal bill may be regarded as a Non Seguitur measure-because it does not follow.-Philadelphia North American. Talking of compromise in the United States Senate, that body appears to be already fatally compromised. - Philadelphia

Every wife occasionally wishes she could vindicate herself by letting some woman her husband praises have him for a few weeks.

Toronto Mall.

Mr. Cleveland would probably feel obliged if a few of his warm personal friends would attend strictly to their own business hereafter.-Syracuse Herald. There was a dog fight in City Hall square

yesterday, and the Legislature of Idaho ad journed to see it. There is nothing mean about us .- Boise City Record. It must have been peculiarly gratifying to the President to have a copperhead like Voorhees vouch for his patriotism. -New York Commercial Advertiser. Republican majorities throughout the

country next month-large and decisive ma-

jorities-would go a long way to restore public confidence and quicken now depressed

industry.-Philadelphia Press. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There is to be a model town on the Bellamy plan in Niagara county, New York. Dr. Berillon, a French physician, has invented a new name for the habit of gnawing the finger nails-"onchyophage," or, in English, onchyophagy. He calls it a nerv-

In addition to being colonel of a regiment Queen Victoria is prebendary of St. David's and her tenure of the office since 1837 makes her the senior prebendary of England. The Rev. Colonel never officiates, however. So great is the popularity of Professor Mommsen, of the University of Berlin, that recently, on the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving the doctor's degree, he was obliged to leave the city and go to Italy to escape the enthusiastic demonstrations of his friends.

In a French churchyard is a monument having an epitaph of which the following is a translation: "Here lies Jean Pinto, the Spanish vocalist. When he reached Heaven he united his voice with the voices of the archangels. As soon as He heard him the Deity cried, 'Keep quiet, all you fellows, and let us hear alone the illustrious singer, Jean Pinto!

"I am somewhat surprised," says a writer in the New York Recorder, "that writers in our contemporaries speak of Lord Dunraven as if he were a stranger on this side of the water. He has been here twice before, besides touring Westward among the Rockies, and his book, entitled the 'Great Divide,' was among the most intelligent contributions to contemporaneous photography ever published."

The grave of Phillips Brooks in Mount Auburn Cemetery is in an old-fashioned lot surrounded by a plain iron fence. The only ornament there is a bed of myrtle, by which the mound is thickly overgrown, and the flowers which friends supply abundantly and keep fresh. There are innumerable visitors to the great churchman's grave, and the laurel bushes that stand on each side of the gate have been almost bereft of their foliage by persons in search of me-

The picturesque old mansion that was the home of several generations of the Lees, of Virginia, is still standing in an excellent state of preservation near Fairfax Courthouse. It is known as Ravensworth, and, with its fine grounds and its historic treasures in the way of relics, it is, next to Mount Vernon, probably the most interest-ing old house in the Old Dominion. Early in the eighteenth century the estate was the home of the Fitzhughs, from whom the Lee family inherited it by intermarriage.

"The greatest bridge builder in the world is the spider," says the New York Sun. "There is a point on the Meramec river, not far f om the Missouri Pacific bridge, where a large spider made a bridge clear across, a distance of over two hundred feet. He first sent out a flyer, a sort of kite string, which was carried across the stream by the breeze and lodged in a tree opposite. It was then braced by guys to other branches, and thus fifty feet above the water was a perfect suspension bridge. In comparison with this insect work the Niagara and Brooklyn bridges are arifling."

He treasured dear the single leaf She was so kind to send, And vowed he would not part with it Until his days should end. But when he looked at it his heart For horror almost stopped-That leaf was but a symbol mute,

Significant of "dropped." -Spencer Herbert, in Vogue. Correcting a Fellow-Mugwump.

New York Evening Post.

The article in Harper's Weekly on the Van Alen case, which the Times quotes with much gusto, as showing "the absurdity of the charges and falseness of the stories told," was, we believe, written under a misapprehension of the facts, and will be corrected next week. How the writer got into "a position to state that the President was ignorant that Mr. Van Alen's claims to the appointment rested upon any other basis than his fitness for the place," we cannot understand, as the President was warned by several of his friends as early as April or May that Mr. Van Alen's appointment would be popularly ascribed to the unquestioned fact that he had made a very large contribution to the campaign fund. In June, too, he re-ceived a letter from Mr. Whitney urging Mr. Van Alen's appointment not only in spite of this fact, but because of it. The President knew very well what Mr. Whitney meant by Mr. Van Alen's "cordial, generous and patriotic support in the canvass when friends were few and calls were great." There has been no assertion any-where, so far as we know, that Mr. Van Alen was selected solely because of his fitness for the place. What his friends have said was that he was nominated in return for his pecuniary support, but that he was

The Press and the Lawyers. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The most unscrupulous newspapers, of which there are very few, never surpass in malignant insinuations the same kind of lawyers engaged in the trial of a desperate cause. For some peculiar reason there does not seem to be any restraining influence upon their vindictive tongues. When the time comes to limit the privileges of the press, if it ever does, the press will doubtess acquiesce in the will of the people, but it is the essence of effrontery for men whose success is due to the wanton manner in which they have abused and slandered their fellow-citizens to protest against the liberty of the press. There is no decent newspaper that ever libels a man in the true sense of the word. Sometimes it makes misstatements, but without malice, and the Legislature has passed a law making it a misdemeanor in this State for any man to give false information to a newspaper, and this will probably put an end to prosecu tions of newspapers for libel, since the real guilty party is now the sufferer.

Did Van Alen Shout?

New York Press. There is something inspiring in the patriotism of the American people. shouted themselves purple yesterday over the triumph of the Vigilant who scarcely knew a yacht from a bumboat or a mainsail from a jib sheet. Boys howled with delight who merely understood that something representing John Bull had been knocked out again by something that stood for Uncle Sam. Women, both old and young, caught the infection and clapped with joy that a graceful craft, fluttering the American flag and built by American hands, had won a triumph. No one need despair of the Republic while such a healthy and unanimous spirit thrives.

Training Up a Child.

Fond Parent (on suburban train)-"Does mother's little Tessie want a nice banana?" Tessie-"Bet I do!" Fond Parent-"Then cry, pet, real hard. There's a dear little girl on the other side of the aisle with a paper sack full of them, and she'il give you one to quiet you."

Oft-Repeated Promise. New York Press.

'tera of business" in the Senate about the middle of the present week. The Press has printed this statement several times before. It repeats it in order to keep up with the

The Dear Girls.

Easton Express.

TRICKS

Sentinel Prints a Lie Out of Whole Cloth on the Eve of Election.

Groundless Slander Against Mr. Denny About an Alleged Beer Soiree That Never Occurred.

Six years ago when Mr. Denny was a candidate for Mayor, the Sentinel printed a baseless slander about him, and as a result a poor colored man, who was induced to make an affidavit, died of remorse. The Sentinel had this old negro make an affidavit that Mr. Denny was taken home drunk. The negro afterwards made a counter affidavit in which he swore that he was buildozed into making the first affidavit, and that he was drunk at the time. The Sentinel was compelled to print a retraction. The affair weighed so heavily on the old negro's mind that he became ill, was taken to the hospital, where he died a short time afterwards. The Sentinel's lie was sprung on the eve of the election. Yesterday morning it printed another of

these lies, at a time when it knew that Mr. Denny would not have much time to enter a denial. It charged him with attending a meeting at a cooper shop on Osage street, where free beer was served, and it further stated that Mr. Denny drank several glasses of beer with those who were present. It is almost unnecessary to add that the story is an unmittigated lie. There was not a drop of beer or any other liquor at the meeting. There has been no beer, free or otherwise, at any of the meetings which Mr. Denny has addressed. Mr. Denny has never entered a saloon in any of his canvasses for Mayor, nor has he ever taken a drink or paid for a drink for another. He has not touched liquor for years. The be-stial campaign made by Sullivan has caused so much indignation among the decent people of Indianapolis that the Democratic committee tried at this late hour to spring this weak campaign lie against the Repubican candidate.

Mr. Denny's attention was called to the Sentinel's article yesterday. Said he: "The only vestige of truth in anything the Sentinel says is the fact that I was present at a cooper shop on that street for lew minutes on that evening, Mr. Hugher White, the precinct committeeman, presided and asked me to say a few words to the small party assembled, which I did be-fore going across the river to a meeting held that night. There was not a drop of beer or liquor at the meeting. I drank none myself, and have never heard until the Sentinel account was shown me that there was any beer there or in the neighhood on the occasion named. I only remained ten or fifteen minutes, having been requested that afternoon to come by and show myself simply, on my way to the meeting over the river. I will say further that I have not attended a single meeting this campaign at which liquor of any kind was served, and have no knowledge that a single glass of liquor was indulged in by any one in any such meeting during the time of its continuance or afterwards in connection with it. I have had no meetings

THE PLANETS IN OCTOBER. Month of the Hunters' Morn, with a Sky of Great Brilliancy.

in or about any saloon, and have not been inside of one from first to last."

New York Times. The sun is now hastening away toward the south, and we shall find the days at the month's close almost an hour and a half shorter than they are at present. There is almost four and three-quarter hours' difference between the day's length when October closes and its duration at the time of the summer solstice. What chiefly distinguishes the sun in astronomical annals for this month is the fact of there being an annular eclipse on the 9th, which, though invisible here, may be partially seen in the Western section of the country, though the path of the annulus extends from Lima, in South America, in a northwesterly direction across the Pa-

cific ocean. This is the second and last eclipse for the year, the former one having also been of the sun. In October comes the hunter's moon, whose mission is to make longer days for the benefit of the sportsman. This moon comes in on the 9th, the same day that the eclipse of the sun occurs; has the phase of first quarter on the 17th, is full on the 25th, in last puarter on the 31st. Again, and for the last time this year, do we find five phases of the moon in one calendar month. The first of the lunar planetary conjunctions occurs on the 8th, when Mars and the all-but-faded-out crescent come very close to each other. We cannot, however, see this meeting nor either of the principal actors at that time, owing to their being so near the sun. On the following day Saturn and the moon are as close together as they will be in October. This happens just two minutes before the

old moon gives way to the new. Mercury and the growing crescent are guite close to one another on the 10th, but our satellite has not yet passed far enough from the sun's engulfing rays to be visible without the use of a telescope. Uranus is passed on the following day at a very respectful distance, followed by a meeting with Venus two days later. Then comes Jupiter's turn the day after the full of the moon, with Neptune next in order. Neither of these meetings, which close the monthly role, is of importance to us, as there is a wide space separating the heavenly bodies. Mars we now find grouped among the morning stars, where he is destined to remain the remainder of the year. Last month saw him in conjunction with the sun, which sounded his death knell as an evening star. He has been gradually growing fainter as he withdrew from earth, but from this on he will increase in size, and at the close of the year his disk will be the same

as it was in April. Saturn should probably be given the first place in importance for the month, as he is in conjunction with the sun on the 8th, after which he will be ranged among the morning stars. He and the moon are in confunction on the 9th, and on the 31st he overhauls and passes Mars. Watching this race would be a very agreeable occupation, no doubt, and one filled with interest, but unfortunately the sun has them all to himself. and his light is too powerful for an unaided vision to pierce. Both planets, when in conunction, are in the constellation of the Vir-

Mercury is an evening star, and is bound to the eastward end of his tether, where he will arrive early in November. He is as close to the moon on the 10th as he can get for this season, and will meet Uranus on the 16th in the constellation of Libra, quite close to the borders of Virgo, which seems a grand rallying center for October planets, four of them being almost within the limits of that constellation.

Uranus is also an evening star, near which the moon passes on the 11th, and, as we have said above, Mercury on the 16th. This superb planet is plunged into space to such a remote distance that even the best of our modern telescopes cannot make of it a striking picture. We can see, as Herschel did, that it has a measurable disk, and from measurements of that disk it is concluded that the diameter of the planet is about 31,700 miles. This is about four times the diameter of the earth, which would result in a volume for Uranus sixtyfour times as great as our sphere. If we may trust to the analogies of what we see everywhere else in our system, we can feel but little doubt that Uranus must rotate about an axis. It has not been concluded with any certainty as to the existence of markings on its surface definitely enough to be watched during its rotation.

Venus has yet two months refore reaching her greatest distance to the eastward of the sun. She is increasing in size and brilliancy, and shines serenely in the tender light of the west just after sunset. On the 13th she and the four-days-old moon are in conjunction, and, while they are not so very close together, it will be a very pretty picture in the opalescent green of the evening twilight. The unaided eye cannot tell what shape the brilliant Venus really has; still less can it reveal the true beauty of the crescent. If the diameter of Venus were several times as great as it actually is—were Venus, for example, as large as Jupiter or some of the other great planets—then its creation would be readily discerned

by the natural vision. Jupiter now rises so much earlier in the evening than he did, that he already seems as one of the evening stars, whereas, he is still a morning star, and shines with peerless luster until dimmed by the erubescent sky of early dawn, which heralds the near approach of the orb of day. In another month Jupiter will have reached the point of opposition to the sun which is the most favorable place for observation. Opposition, as the word implies, means that he is opposite to the sun, as far away from him New York Press.

Senator Voorhees promises to begin that

as possible, rising at sunset, crossing our meridian at midnight, and setting at sunset. This most important mamber of the

system will be superb infough the month being so large and so brilliant. Neptune has no great prominence this month, but he, too, is approaching opposition, and will arrive there early in December, but he is so far from us that even at this most noteworthy point in his career he fails to catch our eye or add much to our amusement. This great planet revolves around the sun at a mean distance of 2,780,-000,000 miles, and the journey, though accomplished at a rate of more than three miles per second, requires 155 years to complete one revelution.